

Jasper Weekly Courier.

VOL. 34. JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1892. NO. 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER,
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
Clement Doane.

OFFICE—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Per Year, 52 Numbers, Postpaid, \$1.50
Shorter time in proportion.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For legal advertisements legal rates;
10 lines \$1.00 for first insertion; 50c.
each subsequent insertion.
For yearly advertisements liberal con-
tractions will be made to regular adver-
tisers.

COMMERCIAL AND JOB WORK
Of all kinds Promptly and Neatly
executed at LIBERAL PRICES.
We invite inspection and business.

B. B. Brannock, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Jackson
Street, opposite Indiana Hotel.
Calls promptly answered, day or
night.
Dec. 19, 1890.

BRETZ & COX,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Du-
bois and adjoining counties.
Office East of Court House.
Feb. 6, 1891.

W. A. Traylor. W. S. Hunter.
TRAYLOR & HUNTER,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoin-
ing counties. Particular attention given to col-
lecting.
Office on Fifth Street, bet. Main and Jackson.
April 22, 1892.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
Attorney at Law,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry
counties, Indiana.
Jan. 9, 1874.

J. B. SLATER,
Real Estate Agent,
IRELAND, IND.

Have some special bargains to offer. We have a large
lot of farm and town property, including farms in
tracts from 50 to 80 acres, both improved and un-
improved, and in prices ranging from \$15 to \$50 per
acre situated in Pike, Davison and Dubois counties.
Jan. 15, 1892—47

Dentistry!



Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
Resident Dentist,
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

TRADERS his professional services to all needing any
work in the dental line, and promises to give it his
closest attention. Gold plate work especially solicited,
and all work warranted.
April 19, 1890.

New Brick Yard!

Brick for Sale!

THE undersigned wishes to inform
the public that he has opened up his
Brick Yard, at the north side of Jasper,
and will make more brick this year than
in any previous one. He will make
favorable terms on House Patterns.
JOHN GEIER, JR.
April 22, 1892.

BRICK FOR SALE!

M. HOCHGESANG & SON,
Are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. They
make all their Brick by machine, at their
Brick Yard on the Troy Road, and have
THE BEST MADE.
Particular attention will be given to FILL
HOUSE PATTERNS, and special terms on large orders.
We will also contract for Buildings and furnish all
Materials.

Give us a Call.
M. HOCHGESANG & SON.
June 26, 1893.

Subscribe for

THE:

Jasper Weekly Courier!

The advocate of Free Education; Free
College of Silver; Lower Taxation;
Equal Rights for All; Special Privileges
for None.

Rules and Regulations,

ADOPTED BY THE
JASPER BOARD OF HEALTH,
AUGUST 1, 1892.

All physicians and persons of the
Town of Jasper are hereby required to
observe and promulgate the rules here-
with issued, and in case of failure or re-
fusal of any person to comply with the
requirements as here set forth, the pen-
alties as here published will be enforced by
this Board.

Schools.
RULE I. No person infected with any
contagious or infectious disease, shall be
admitted into any public or private
school.

RULE II. No person shall be admitted
into any public or private school, from
any house or building infected with any
contagious or infectious disease, or who
may recently have been afflicted with
small-pox, scarlet fever, cholera, whoop-
ing cough, diphtheria, membranous
croup, measles, or other contagious or
infectious disease, until first presenting
a certificate signed by a reputable phy-
sician that all danger of communicating
such disease to others is passed, and
said certificate is endorsed by the health
officer.

RULE III. The Town Board of Health
shall exercise special supervision over
the location, drainage, water supply,
heating, ventilation, plumbing and dis-
posal of excreta, of the schools and
school-houses within their jurisdiction,
and when any hygienic faults are found
it shall be their duty, upon complaint of
said health officer, to notify immedi-
ately the proper authorities and cause the
same to be corrected.

RULE IV. To insure a favorable hy-
gienic condition for the schools, the fol-
lowing essentials are demanded:

1. To clean out all sources of water
supply, and place them in good condi-
tion.
2. To prepare the windows and
transoms so that ventilation can be had
without causing draughts of cold air to
come in contact with the pupils.
3. To place the buildings in good re-
pair with tight floors and good roofs.
4. To see that the yard and grounds
do not admit of standing water, and to
prepare gravel or board walks to keep
the children's feet out of the mud.
5. Suitable water closets for each of
the sexes should be provided. They
should be situated far enough away
from the house to secure privacy, and
not to be a nuisance. They should be
kept in good repair, disinfected twice a
month, and cleaned once a year.
6. The rooms should be so warmed
that all may be kept comfortable; stores
and furnaces safe and in good order.
7. The rooms should not be over-
crowded. Not less than fourteen square
feet of floor space, and two hundred and
fifty cubic feet of breathing space
should be allowed each pupil.
8. Blackboards should not be placed
between the windows, and the surfaces
of the boards should be a DEAD BLACK,
NOT GLOSSY.
9. The light should, if possible, be
admitted from the rear of the pupil;
NEVER from the front.
10. Desks and seats of different
heights should be furnished, to suit the
sizes and ages of pupils.

RULE V. 1. No person, until after they
have been successfully vaccinated, shall
be admitted into any public or private
school within this Town, either in the
capacity of teacher or pupil, and all per-
sons admitted therein shall present to
the Principal thereof the certificate of a
reputable physician as to the fact of their
having been successfully vaccinated.

2. It shall be the duty of all unvac-
cinated persons within the jurisdiction
of this Board to be successfully vac-
cinated. And all unvaccinated persons
coming within the jurisdiction of this
Board shall be required to be vaccinated
immediately after coming into said
Town.

3. All children born within this
Town shall be successfully vaccinated
within twelve months after birth. The
vaccination shall be with reliable Bovine
Virus.

Physicians shall certify as to success-
ful vaccination.

RULE VI. In order that early assis-
tance may be rendered by this Board in
checking the spread of all contagious
diseases, it is important that every case
of disease of a contagious character be
promptly reported to the health officer
of this Board.

RULE VII. Whenever any house-
holder shall know or suspect that any
person within his or her family, or who
may be temporarily residing with him
or her, is sick with small-pox, scarlet
fever, diphtheria, cholera, or any other
disease dangerous to the public health,
he shall immediately give notice to the
health officer within whose jurisdiction
he may reside.

RULE VIII. Whenever any physician
shall know or suspect that any person
whom he is called to visit has small-pox,
scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, cho-
lera, or any other disease dangerous to
the public health, such physician shall
give notice immediately together with
the locality and full description of the
case to the local Board of Health.

RULE IX. No parent, guardian, or
other person having charge or control
of any child or children, shall allow or
permit any such child or children, to go
from any house or building infected
with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria,
measles, whooping cough, cholera, or
other contagious or infectious diseases,

to attend any church or public meeting
or place of amusement or to appear on
any public street.

RULE X. No person shall be permit-
ted to go from any house or building in-
fected with scarlet fever, diphtheria,
measles, cholera, or other contagious or
infectious disease, dangerous to public
health, to attend any church, public
meeting or place of amusement, or to
appear on any public street, without
making a complete change of clothing,
and then he must have a permit from
the local Board of Health.

RULE XI. No person who is or has
been affected with any contagious or in-
fectious disease dangerous to the public
health, shall be permitted to appear up-
on the public streets, or in any public
place, until a certificate is made by the
attending physician to the local health
officer in whose jurisdiction the case oc-
curs that all danger from contagion by
reason of such disease is passed, and
such certificate is endorsed by the said
health officer.

RULE XII. In case of the alleged pres-
ence of any contagious or infectious dis-
ease dangerous to the public, where the
local health officer is not satisfied of the
existence of such, it shall be his duty to
visit and examine in the presence of the
attending physician, such case or cases
of contagious or infectious diseases, and
act according to rules governing his
office.

Small-Pox.
RULE XIII. No person will be allowed
to leave any house, building or premises
infected with small-pox, unless he has
heretofore had the disease, and then he
must make a complete change of cloth-
ing and have a permit and instructions
from the local health officer.

RULE XIV. In all cases where an ex-
posure to small-pox is threatened, it
shall be the duty of the Board of Health
within whose jurisdiction such exposure
shall have occurred, or danger of
such an epidemic ensuing, to compel a
vaccination, or revaccination of all ex-
posed persons. All vaccinations must
be made with non-humanized virus.

Cards and Flags.
RULE XV. Upon notice being given
of cases of small-pox, scarlet fever,
diphtheria, measles, cholera, or any
other contagious or infectious disease,
the health officer shall cause the attend-
ing physician, to see that the proper
cards or flags of warning, not less than
two inches square, are fastened to the
front door, or other conspicuous place
of the building where such sickness pre-
vails.

The card or flag for small-pox shall be
red, and shall have printed thereon
small-pox; for scarlet fever, measles and
diphtheria, it shall be yellow and have
scarlet fever, measles or diphtheria printed
thereon in large letters; for cholera a
black card or flag with cholera printed
thereon in white letters, shall be used.

No person shall remove or cause to be
removed any such card or flag until a
certificate is made by the attending
physician to the health officer in author-
ity, that the disease has subsided and all
danger from contagion by reason of such
disease is passed, and that proper disin-
fection has been accomplished. (See
rule 14.)

Disinfection.
RULE XVI. It is made the duty of every
person who may have charge of any one
who has died of small-pox, to cause the
body of any such person to be interred
within twelve hours after death.

Whenever any person has died from
small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or
cholera, the body must be placed in a
coffin as soon as possible and the coffin
securely closed, and never again opened.
In all cases of death from any of the
above-named diseases the funeral of any
such person must be strictly private.

RULE XVII. The room in which there
has been a case of contagious or infec-
tious disease, dangerous to the public
health, must be disinfected immediately
in accordance with the methods pre-
scribed in preventable disease circular.

Marriage, Birth and Death Reports.
RULE XVIII. The town health officer
shall record all returns of births, deaths
and contagious and infectious diseases,
and he shall monthly turn over to the
county health officer the original birth,
death and contagious and infectious dis-
ease returns.

RULE XIX. All physicians, and mid-
wives in Jasper are hereby required to
report to the Secretary of the Board of
Health, of the town, within five days
thereafter, all births and deaths which
may occur in their practice.

RULE XX. Whenever any death or
birth occurs with no physician or mid-
wife in attendance, then such death or
birth shall be reported to the town
health officer, by the householder under
whose observation such death or birth
may occur. Such reports to be made
within five days after their occurrence.

In all cases of death when a coroner
has been inquest, and the death has
not been certified to by a physician, then
the said coroner is required to make such
report to the proper authorities within
five days after holding the inquest.

Sanitary Inspections.

RULE XXI. The town board of Health,
shall cause to be made at least once each
year a thorough sanitary survey of their
jurisdiction for the purpose of ascertain-
ing the existence of conditions detri-
mental to the public health, including in
such survey, stagnant ponds, imperfect
drainage, sewerage, cesspools and wa-
ter-closets; the construction, heating,
ventilation, plumbing, and disposal of
excreta of all public buildings, prisons,
elementary institutions, and such na-
tional places as might prove dangerous to
the public health. Whenever any hygienic

imperfections are discovered, they shall
at once take proper action, as prescribed
by law, to have the same corrected.

RULE XXII. No animal with an infec-
tious or contagious disease shall be
brought or sold within the jurisdiction
of this Board. And any animal affected
with glanders shall after notice from the
secretary of the Town Board of Health
be immediately killed by the owner of
such animal and be buried deep, with-
out removing the hide from the carcass.
And the stable in which such diseased
animal has been kept shall be cleaned
and disinfected according to Rule 17.

RULE XXIII. No diseased animal or its
flesh, and no diseased or unfit meat,
fish, vegetables or fruit, nor dis-
eased, impure or adulterated milk, nor
any other impure adulterated article
used for food, shall be sold or offered for
sale as food, and no liquid used as a
drink shall be adulterated in any way.

RULE XXIV. No dead animal or any offal
of any kind shall within the jurisdiction
of this Board be put in any river, well,
spring, cistern, reservoir, stream or pond.

RULE XXV. All factories, butchering-
establishments, and cattle yards shall be
conducted in such a manner as not to be
deleterious to the health of individuals
or offensive to the sight or smell of any
citizen.

RULE XXVI. No person shall throw or
deposit in any alley or street within this
town any dead animal, fish or fowl,
meats, vegetables, or slops, or anything
that is offensive or unsightly and likely
by decomposing to produce poisonous,
offensive, or unhealthy gases.

RULE XXVII. No matter, filth, street
scraps, kitchen or yard or stable offals
will be allowed to accumulate to an
amount sufficient to become offensive,
unpleasant, or unhealthy, to those around,
in any privy, stable, hog, or pig pen, or
any place of that character within the
jurisdiction of this Board. Heaps of
manure, and gas emitting matters from
privies, hog or pig pens, or any place of
that character should be carted away and
covered with Dry Earth or Clay, which
has great power to oxidize decomposing
matter.

RULE XXVIII. As most of the building lots
within Jasper are only 100 ft. deep (a
distance much too small to secure privacy
of yards and healthy) and as the forma-
tion of the soil is very porous and of
such a character as to transmit impuri-
ties some distance, it is thought best and
here recommended by this Board that
no water from any well or cistern shall
be used for drinking or culinary pur-
poses that is situated within 50 feet of
any privy vault, or cess-pool, un-
less such water be either first boiled or
filtered.

(Take a four ounce bottle, fill it with
your drinking water, add a few drops of
a saturated solution of permanganate of
potassium, cork it and stand it aside. If
that water is good it will become of a
deep purple color and stay that way for
twenty-four hours. If the water turns a
deep brown color immediately, it is
unfit for drinking purposes.)

RULE XXIX. This Board recommends
dry earth closets or dry earth privies for
Jasper. Here boxes sufficiently large
above the surface of the ground to hold
the accumulations for a period of three
months, and in each dry earth closet a
sufficient amount of dry earth or coal
ashes should be added daily to absorb
all fluids and moisture therein deposited.
Dry earth is a good disinfectant for pri-
vies, and the accumulations can be hauled
away at but little expense.

The printing of these rules and regula-
tions in the Jasper Courier, for the
period of three weeks, shall be deemed
sufficient notice to each and every person
in said town. And upon failure of any
person to comply with the provisions of
these rules and regulations after they
have been thus printed, such person shall
be liable, after a written notice, to a fine
not less than five nor more than twenty-
five dollars, and each day such neglect
or refusal continues, after a written no-
tice has been given, shall constitute a
separate offense. Provided, however,
that in cases where the penalty for vio-
lation of any rule or regulation is pro-
vided for by any laws of the State of
Indiana, they may be prosecuted under
such law and the penalty for neglect or
refusal to comply therewith shall in that
case be the penalty provided by such
State law.

By order of the Board.
Dr. J. P. SALS, President.
Dr. E. J. KEMP, Secretary.
SEBASTIAN KUTLER.
JOSEPH F. FRIDMAN.
M. F. DELANEY.
August 12, 1892—3w.

A State Manual.

There was a meeting of the committee
on the state manual of the county super-
intendents' association at the state house
Saturday morning. It was decided that
a manual should be used in the schools
throughout the state, and a committee
consisting of the following named gen-
tlemen was appointed to prepare a man-
ual and report thereon at the next meet-
ing of the committee which will be held
August 20: Messrs. Patterson, Johnson,
Jackson; Phrimer, Newton, and Black.

To this committee all the manuscript
are to be sent, and by it are to be pre-
pared for the printer. It is the inten-
tion to have the manual in the hands of
all the teachers in the State by the time
of the opening of the schools this fall.

Educational Column!

DUBOIS COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Motto: Order, Organization, Occupation.

BY GEORGE R. WILSON, COUNTY Supt.

[Through the kindness of the editor
this column is set apart for school pur-
poses, and the articles published below
are compiled or written at the county
superintendent's office, for the advance-
ment of the schools.]

COUNTY INSTITUTE,

JASPER, AUG. 15-19, 1892.

Statement.

The Indiana Teachers' Reading Circle
owes its organization to a resolution
adopted by the State Teachers' Associa-
tion in December, 1883. The Board of
Directors was originally organized with
the following members: J. J. Mills, R.
G. Boone, Emma Mont McRae, Mattie
Curt Dennis, H. B. Hill, J. C. Macpherson,
George P. Brown, Hubert M.
Skinner.

The Circle gave promise of serving as
a great stimulus to professional growth,
giving a larger insight into the sources
of general culture and aiding in the ac-
quisition of the habit of self-directive
reading.

Eight years of practical test shows a
very large measure of realization of all
that was promised. Well-directed meth-
odical reading ensures permanent good,
and every member who has pursued the
course with a student-like spirit has ex-
perienced a growth in literary and pro-
fessional ability—an increase in teaching
power. In this way the Circle has
wielded a conscious influence on the
very life of the school, supporting and
supplementing other school agencies,
and itself becoming an important and
permanent institution.

The school year that is closing has
been the most successful in the history
of the Circle; from the first there has
been a growth in membership until at
present it exceeds eight thousand. It
should reach at least ten thousand this
year.

Two popular and readable books have
been selected for the work of the present
year, viz: Fiske's Civil Government
in the United States, and Holmes' Au-
tocrat of the Breakfast Table.

Fiske's Civil Government is a work
strong in development and attractive in
style. Government is treated as a
growth and the history of political in-
stitutions as the outgrowth of human
experiences. It deals not only with a
description of political institutions in
their present form, but points out their
origin, and notes some of the processes
through which they have passed in ac-
quiring their present shape. There
seems to be a growing interest in ques-
tions of government and civics, and this
book will prove both suggestive and
stimulating.

Holmes' Autocrat of the Breakfast
Table is pure literature in its highest
form. It is a conspicuous specimen of
the author's sparkling wit and literary
genius. It is overflowing with grace
and wisdom, and under all is a current
of deep philosophy. More and more we
are coming to realize that culture comes
not from reading about literature, but
from a study of pure literature itself.

Fiske's Civil Government and
Holmes' Autocrat of the Breakfast Ta-
ble are two books that will prove to be
valuable additions to Indiana teachers'
libraries.

The prominence heretofore given pro-
fessional subjects warrants the depart-
ure, for once in the history of the Circle,
from the established custom and the
consideration of a course of reading in
which the pedagogical element is inci-
dental rather than leading. It is be-
lieved such a course will prove alike re-
freshing and profitable.

An outline of the Autocrat of Break-
fast Table will be sent with each copy of
the book, while an outline with sugges-
tive questions of Fiske's Civil Govern-
ment will be found in the book.

It is believed the work of the present
year will be unusually attractive and
popular. The high character of the
books, and the very reasonable prices at
which they may be had, ought to ensure
a large membership.

The examination on last year's work
will be held Saturday, September 10th,
1892, and any member who desires to
take the examination should apply to
the County Superintendent.

"Let us study nature, who alone of all
teachers never makes a mistake, and can
not lead us astray. The mere book stu-
dent may be entirely without true edu-
cation. The college graduate, who is a
mere student of books, is not so well
educated as the wide-awake farm boy.
The one believes a good deal, the other
knows something; the one forms fine
theories, the other comes to solid con-
clusions. One reasons upon impossible
theorems, the other masters actual prob-
lems. Books not associated with exter-
nal ideas are lifeless things. He who
reads may become scholarly; he who
observes will become shrewd; he who
reads and observes is wise."

Let us study the mind of the child,
which contains in embryo all that is
good and beautiful in man. And above
all, and more than all, we should learn
from Him who, when asked who should
be the greatest, took a little child and
set him in the midst of them."

G. C. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

GOV. ST. JOHN AT FT. MAD-
ISON.

Some Startling Figures.

Governor St. John, of Kansas, ad-
dressed the Mowona Lake assembly.
He said:

"In 1863, when, under democratic and
republican rule, our government went
into partnership with the liquor traffic,
the amount of intoxicating liquors con-
sumed equaled but two gallons and 59-
100 per capita of the population. From
that time until 1891, under the fostering
career of these two old parties, the con-
sumption has continued to grow until it
equals fifteen gallons and fifty-seven-
one hundredths for each man, woman
and child in the United States. The
question I propose to you democrats
and republicans is this: How long will
it take to get rid of this home and con-
suming evil at this rate? At the
close of 1889 we found in this nation
174,389 retail liquor houses. At the
close of 1890 the number had grown to
196,610. A close of 1891 it reached
240,797. In other words we find that
the liquor traffic has grown more rapidly
than during any other three years.
Over the counters of these 240,797 demo-
cratic and republican liquor houses was
expended in 1891 the sum of \$1,507,000-
000. Did you ever think what that
means? Let us put it in silver dollars,
and by the way, in view of the fact that
we have heard so much about silver
lately it may not be out of place to de-
clare, now and here, that I am in favor
of the free coinage of silver. [Ap-
plause.] Let us put this enormous
waste over liquor counters into silver
dollars. Load 2,000 pounds into a
wagon and start it westward and when
it has gone 100 feet, load up another
wagon with 2,000 pounds and keep the
procession moving, each wagon occu-
pying 100 feet, and when we have loaded
the last 2,000 of these silver dollars
spent over the liquor counters of the
nation in 1891, we will have a process-
ion 860 miles long. This expenditure
over the liquor counters would more
than pay off the national debt in a
single year.

For thirty years, whenever these two
old parties said anything about the tariff,
they have claimed to be for some kind
of tariff reform. I take the position that
the whole tariff system is wrong in prin-
ciple, because it levies its burdens on
what we consume instead of what we
possess, thus making the day laborer
contribute as much to support the govern-
ment as we impose on a millionaire.
Any system that does that is robbery.
Fifteen or twenty men control to-day all
the means we have for reaching the mar-
kets of the world and our merchant-mar-
ine has been practically driven from
the high seas, carrying in 1891 1,164,000
tons less than we carried in 1880, with
less than half the population we have to-
day; while the farmers, over 50 per cent.
of the population, owned of the wealth
of the country in 1850, five-eighths; in
1860 less than one-half; in 1870 a little
over one-third; in 1880 a little over one-
fourth; in 1890 less than one-fifth. And
still the farmer is consoled with the as-
surance that he is "protected." Under
this system capital takes \$16 net income
from a ton of steel, while the gross re-
ceipts of the laborer is but \$1.57, and in
the face of these facts the laborer's wa-
ges are reduced 35 per cent. with a de-
mand that his contract terminate in Jan-
uary instead of July. And because he
refuses to submit to this reduction and
sign a contract that would enable capital
to turn him, wife and children, into
the mid-winter storm, capital confronts
him with an army of hired Pinkertons,
and when he defends his interests he is
called a murderer. In this country,
where we have a government to protect
every interest, it should be made treason
to organize a private army to intimidate
even the humblest citizen in our land.
[Loud applause.]

Temperance Work in the Church.

We are glad to see that increased em-
phasis is being laid in many quarters
upon the importance of temperance
work in and through the churches. We
need stronger, more frequent and direct
teaching on this subject from the pulpit,
and we need more of the practice of
temperance, and especially of total ab-
stinence in the pews. A tremendous re-
sponsibility is resting upon the Christian
church today with regard to the liquor
traffic. It has the power within it to
sweep this traffic from the earth, if it
would put it forth. The only question
is when will it put it forth? Surely the
cry of the multitudes who are being
crushed under the merciless tread of the
liquor monster is not going up to God
in vain. "Vengeance is mine, saith the
Lord, I will repay."—Christian at
Work.

A Terrible Showing.

The production of beer in the United
States is increasing two and one-half
times as fast as the population.
The Brewers' Journal for March gives
the beer production for 1891 (calendar
year) as 31,156,912 barrels against 29-
228,536 barrels in 1890, an increase of
6.34 per cent.

The average annual increase in popu-
lation in this country is 2.48 per cent.
—Voice.